

TYPES OF EXPRESSIVE ACTS IN BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY MOVIE 2018

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Abstract

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*Expressive Act,
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Every person's communication style differs significantly from one language to another. People communicate by employing the right language for each country's usage. Then, in communication, speech act also has a role in conveying certain messages and intentions. This descriptive qualitative study identified the expressive acts in *Bohemian Rhapsody* movie 2018. The theory from Martinez (2013) was utilized to examine the different types of expressive acts in the data source. Then, an observational approach and a non-participation technique were used to collect data for this research. The data was then evaluated using two methods. Those were pragmatic identity and pragmatic competence in equalizing. The researchers discovered fifteen utterances that made by the characters in the movie *Bohemian Rhapsody*. Based on the character's utterances, there were five different types of expressive acts and from the fifteen utterances that had been discovered, the act of thanking became the most prominent among the other types of expressive acts.

Kata Kunci:

*Pragmatik,
Tindak Ekspresif,
Tindak Ilokusi,
Tindak Tutur*

Abstrak

Gaya komunikasi setiap orang berbeda secara signifikan dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lainnya. Orang berkomunikasi dengan menggunakan bahasa yang tepat untuk penggunaan masing-masing negara. Kemudian, dalam komunikasi, tindak tutur juga memiliki peran dalam menyampaikan pesan dan maksud tertentu. Studi kualitatif deskriptif ini mengidentifikasi tindakan ekspresif dalam film *Bohemian Rhapsody* 2018. Teori dari Martinez (2013) digunakan untuk menguji berbagai jenis tindakan ekspresif dalam sumber data. Kemudian, pendekatan observasional dan teknik non-partisipasi digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data untuk penelitian ini. Data tersebut kemudian dievaluasi menggunakan dua metode. Yaitu identitas pragmatis dan kompetensi pragmatis dalam penyeteraan. Peneliti menemukan lima belas ucapan yang dibuat oleh karakter dalam film *Bohemian Rhapsody*. Berdasarkan tuturan tokoh, ada lima jenis tindak ekspresif yang berbeda dan dari lima belas tuturan yang ditemukan, tindak berterima kasih menjadi yang paling menonjol di antara jenis tindak ekspresif lainnya.

INTRODUCTION

Every person's communication style differs significantly from one language to another. People communicate by employing the right language for each country's usage (Suryanti & Afriana, 2020). Then, in communication, speech act also has a role in conveying certain messages and intentions. **"It's been a little over a month since my inauguration"** (BBC.com, 2021). This utterance was taken from the transcription of Trump's speech to Congress. The utterance was one of the phenomena of expressive illocutionary speech acts that can be found in public. The utterance showed the used of boasting, where the speaker expressed the feeling of happiness after being elected president for more than a month (Martinez, 2013). It can be said that the purpose of the speaker's utterance was not to show how long the speaker had been elected but to show the feelings of satisfaction after being elected.

From the @BarackObama Twitter account, the statement of "Glad I had a chance to talk with our new champs! **I really am proud of this team and their work this season.**" shown the act of expressive act. The statement **"I really am proud"** expressed the used of thanking, where the writer expressed gratitude to people in appreciation of a benefit that received by the writer (Martinez, 2013). Expressive acts can also be found on visual media such as movies. The dialogue in the movie *Bohemian Rhapsody* 2018 showed the expressive act.

Roger : Humpy Bong? Are you joking? Don't do it, Tim.

Tim : **No, I'm sorry, guys, but... we're not going anywhere with this.**
What? College gigs, pubs? Gotta give it a go.

(*Bohemian Rhapsody* Movie 2018, 06:43 – 06:53)

The hearer response was showing the existence of expressive act. The hearer used the apologizing to response the speaker's utterance. The statement **"we're not going anywhere with this"** that appear after the word sorry, conveyed the hearer's regret for performing an action that was not advantageous to the speaker and ended in the group's disbandment (Martinez, 2013). Then, there were two further studies that focused on expressive acts. First, Anggraeni et al. (2020) analyzed the types of expressive acts found on Ridwan Kamil's comments in instagram posting. The paper used the Searle's theory for analyzed the types of expressive acts. According to the analysis of the report,

the researchers found 3 types of expressive acts. Those were sixteen expressive acts of wishing (50%), nine expressive acts of complaining (34, 6%), and four expressive acts of protesting (15, 4%).

The second, Sugianto & Abdullah (2018) analyzed the types of expressive acts found on Ethnic Java of Panaragan in the Art of Reyog. The researcher used the Searle's theory to identify the types of the expressive speech act. Then, for the result, the researcher found the expressive speech acts in Javanese society of Panaragan that are special and uniqueness of the language utilized as seen by the terms used of *jegeg*, *cukat tandang*, *dllomok*, *dlondonge*, and others.

As mentioned previously, there were some differences and similarities between this research and the previous research. For the differences, this research used *Bohemian Rhapsody* movie 2018 as the object of the research which different from the previous research and in this research used Martinez theory to analyze the types of expressive acts. Then, the similarities of this research was the object of the research was the same as the previous studies that concerned about analyzing the types of expressive acts. In addition, by analyzing this topic, expressive acts, it's very helpful to understand someone's intentions while having on a conversation, especially when the person is depressed. From the explanation, course the listeners have to be careful so the speakers won't feel ignored..

The class of illocutionary point is to express a psychological state described in the sincerity condition regarding a situation specified in the propositional content (Searle, 1979). The statement also supported with by Alston (2000) that stated, the main component of illocutionary force is the illocutionary point which determines the direction of the force's fit of utterances. From this explanation, it can be said that expressive acts is related to the feeling and psychological condition. Then according to Martinez (2013), there are five types of expressive acts that related to the feeling and psychological condition.

a) Congratulating

The first type is congratulating which means that it is used to show joy at the success of the addressee. Where it comes from the requirement that everyone should be happy for the benefit of others (Martinez, 2013). Example: "I'm glad

Howard got married” (Sirwan & Yulia, 2017).

b) Thanking

The second type is thanking which means it is used when a polite type of behavior and cultural customs that encourage the speaker to express positive thoughts toward those who have done something good for the speaker, this expression is employed (Martinez, 2013). Example: “you look good captain!” (Widyowati, 2019).

c) Apologizing

The next type is apologizing, which means it is used to show about the awareness of a mistake or that a person appreciate to the other individual who has been mistreated (Martinez, 2013). Example: “So sorry. I got it.”(Herawati, 2019).

d) Condoling

The next type is condoling which means to show condolences to someone who has suffered loss or suffering as a result of death or disaster (Martinez, 2013). Example: "I'm very sorry to hear that." (Supri & Rahmatiany, 2021).

e) Boasting

The last type is boasting which means it is used when the speaker aims to share the sentiments of fulfillment with others, expecting others to experience pride and accomplishment as well (Martinez, 2013) Example: “Requesting “I Ran” from a serious musician. It’s just too far.” (Royanti, 2019).

METHOD

This research was structured as a descriptive qualitative study. Qualitative research means of studying and comprehending the meanings that individuals or groups attach to a social or human issue (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The data sources were the *Bohemian Rhapsody* movie 2018 utterances, which included expressive illocutionary acts. The data for this study was acquired through detailed analysis or observation using an observational method (Sudaryanto, 2015). Then, the used non-participatory is a technique of this research which researchers were not engage in communication, discussion, or exchanges, and thus are not a part of the individual discourse. Furthermore, this research utilized the pragmatic identity and pragmatic competence in equalizing from Sudaryanto (2015) by using theory from Martinez

(2013) to analyze the data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

There were fifteen different types of expressive acts found in the movie *Bohemian Rhapsody*. The table below summarizes the findings of this research.

Table 1 Types of Expressive Acts Found in “Bohemian Rhapsody” Movie (2018).

NO	Types of Expressive Acts	Frequency
1	Congratulating	2
2	Thanking	5
3	Apologizing	4
4	Condoling	1
5	Boasting	3
Total		15

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the fifteen data that indicated expressive acts were classified into five types. The first was a set of two data that represented the act of congratulating. The second, there were five items that reflected the act of thanking. Then, the act of apologizing was represented by four data points and the act of condoling was represented by only one data point. Finally, there were three data points that indicated the act of boasting. As a result, there were five different forms of expressive acts in the movie *Bohemian Rhapsody*. Below are the results of the analysis.

Discussion

a) Congratulating

1. Paul : “Never seen anyone interact with a crowd like that.”
(01:10:04 – 01:10:06)

The utterance was happened when the speaker had a conversation while watching the performance from the band ‘Queen’. Then, the speaker’s statement above, ‘*never seen..*’, was expressed the satisfaction for the achievement for running the show, where it means to congratulate the band for being the first group that ever interact with a crowd of people. It also supported by the interlocutor that stated “*Bigger than any band, don't you think?*” which clarified the statement before. Thus, from explanation, the

utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of congratulating.

2. David : “Magnificent show.”

(01:11:09 – 01:11:11)

The utterance was happened when the speaker met the addressee ‘Freddie’ for the first time after watching the performance. Then, the speaker suddenly uttered the word ‘*Magnificent*’ when the speaker met the addressee, which is used to show the satisfaction at the addressee's accomplishment. In addition, the addressee also replied with gratitude, where it is the respond for answering someone's congratulations. Thus, from explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of congratulating.

b) Thanking

1. Mary : “You have such an exotic look. I love your style.”

(00:10:48 – 00:10:53)

The utterance was happened while the speaker helped the addressee ‘Freddie’ for putting on the clothes that made by the speaker. Then, the speaker uttered a statement ‘*such an exotic look*’ which means to express positive thoughts toward the addressee who has tried the clothes that made by the speaker. Thus, from the explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of thanking.

2. Mary : That's beautiful.

(00:16:46 – 00:16:48)

The utterance was happened at the bedroom where the addressee was playing the piano. Then, the speaker came in and gave a statement ‘*beautiful*’ after the addressee played the piano. The statement before, happened after the speaker had herd the piano that played by the addressee, which means the speaker expressed the positive thoughts toward the addressee who has done something good for the speaker. Thus, from the explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of thanking.

3. Freddie : How beautiful you are.

(00:17:34 – 00:17:43)

The utterance was happened at the living room in the speaker's house. Then, the speaker gave a statement ‘*beautiful*’ to the addressee for the stunning looks. The statement before, happened while the speaker had done playing the piano and look to

the addressee. On this situation, the speaker expressed the positive thoughts for seeing the addressee's appearance. Thus, from the explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of thanking.

4. Paul : "And you must be Freddie Mercury. You've got a gift. You all have."
(00:21:40 – 00:21:45)

The utterance was when the band 'Queen' met the speaker for the first time. Then, the speaker gave a statement "*You've got a gift*" to the addressee's talent, while the speaker had a conversation with addressee. On this situation, the speaker expressed the positive thoughts for opportunity to be the manager for the addressee. Thus, from the explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of thanking.

5. Mary : "Freddie, it's beautiful. I love it".
(00:26:12 – 00:26:15)

The utterance was happened at the addressee's room and proposed the speaker. The speaker's respond '*it's beautiful*' and '*I love it*' expressed the positive thoughts toward the addressee who had gave a ring and also proposed the speaker. Thus, from the explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of thanking.

c) Apologizing

1. Brian : "If I'm on my own here, then I apologize."
(00:37:46 – 00:37:49)

The utterance was happened at the dining table where the band 'Queen' was having an argument "*Is it strong enough? That's all I'm asking*" that concerned about a song. Then, the speaker ended the argument by giving the statement '*apologize*', which is showed the awareness of a mistake to the addressee who has been argued. Thus, from explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of apologizing.

2. Freddie : "I'm terribly sorry. I didn't mean to offend you. I'm sorry."
(01:03:40 – 01:03:45)

The utterance was happened after the party in the speaker's house. Then, the speaker did something impolite to the addressee and the addressee gave a warning "... *put your hands on me again, and I'll thump you*" to the speaker for what the speaker did. The speaker realized that the action was wrong and the speaker showed the awareness

of a mistake that happened to the addressee by giving the statement '*I'm terribly sorry*'. Thus, from explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of apologizing.

3. Freddie : "Sorry I'm late."

(01:07:20 – 01:07:21)

The utterance was happened at the studio where the band 'Queen' was creating a new album. Then, the speaker came late to the studio and got complain "*You'd know if you were on time*" from the band member for not being on time. The speaker admitted that the action was wrong and the speaker showed the awareness of a mistake that happened to the band 'Queen' by giving the simple statement of apology '*sorry*'. Thus, from explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of apologizing.

4. Freddie : "Well, I'm terribly sorry, dear. It's done."

(01:15:42 – 01:15:44)

The utterance was happened at the studio where the band 'Queen' was practicing the new album. Then, the speaker had an argument with the band "*You don't make decisions for the band*" and ended by quitting as the member of the band. The speaker realized the action was wrong and the speaker showed the awareness of a mistake for making the band break up by giving the statement '*I'm terribly sorry*' even the speaker felt a little unapologetic '*It's done*'. Thus, from explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of apologizing.

d) Condoling

1. Brian : "Fred, I'm so sorry"

(01:47:21 – 01:47:22)

The utterance was happened at the studio where the addressee called the band for giving a bad news "*I've got it ... AIDS*". Then, the speaker realized that the addressee has a disease and apologize to the addressee. The apologize statement '*I'm so sorry*' that uttered by the speaker was not to express the apology. The speaker means to show condolences to the addressee who has suffered a disease. Thus, from explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of condoling.

e) Boasting

1. Freddie : “And because it's outrageous, and I can't think of anyone more outrageous than me”

(00:16:20 – 00:16:23)

The utterance was happened at the speaker's bedroom. Then, the addressee came in and asking about the name of the band. The speaker explained the meaning of the band's name “*As in 'Her Royal Highness'*” and stated that the name was unique like the speaker ‘... *more outrageous than me*’. From the statement, the speaker aimed to share the speaker's sentiments of fulfillment with the addressee. Thus, from explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of boasting.

2. Freddie : “I'm exactly the person I was always meant to be. I'm not afraid of anything”

(00:24:34 – 00:24:42)

The utterance was happened on the speaker's bed. Then, the speaker stated that nothings made the speaker felt fear ‘...*I'm not afraid of anything*’. From the statement, the speaker aimed to share the speaker's sentiments of fulfillment with the addressee. Thus, from explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of boasting.

3. Freddie : “But you're right, I am a legend”

(01:48:36 – 01:48:38)

The utterance was happened at the studio when the speaker was calling the band member. Then, the speaker said that the speaker was a legend ‘...*I am a legend*’ in front of the band member. The speaker aimed to share his sentiments of fulfillment with the band member and expecting the band to experience the pride and accomplishment as well. Thus, from explanation, the utterance above was regarded as a type of expressive act of boasting.

CONCLUSION

The Martinez theory influenced the effectiveness of speaking in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody by attaching the speakers to a certain action depending on their feelings. There are five basic forms of expressive acts, according to Martinez's idea.

Congratulating, thanking, apologizing, condoling, and boasting were all examples. The act of thanking was the most common sort of the expressive act and the act of condoling was the least common. All of the frequent were created with the intention of attaching the speaker to a certain act in the speech event based on a psychological feeling or condition. Furthermore, in fifteen utterances, several types of expressive acts were identified. Those were two acts of congratulation, five acts of gratitude, four acts of apologizing, one act of condolence, and three acts of boasting. The acts of thanks became the most dominating of the fifteen statements out of all of them. As a result, it is advantageous for speakers and listeners to gain this knowledge in order to provide exact information, particularly when it comes to growth, so that others will not misunderstand and conflict will not arise.

In this research, there were several aspects of the analysis that still need to be developed. As a result, the researchers recommended for utilizing a different object and examine a future study using a different theory. Then, future researcher who want to investigate the same issue can use the knowledge from this study to produce a better outcome.

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